The Pyongyang Times

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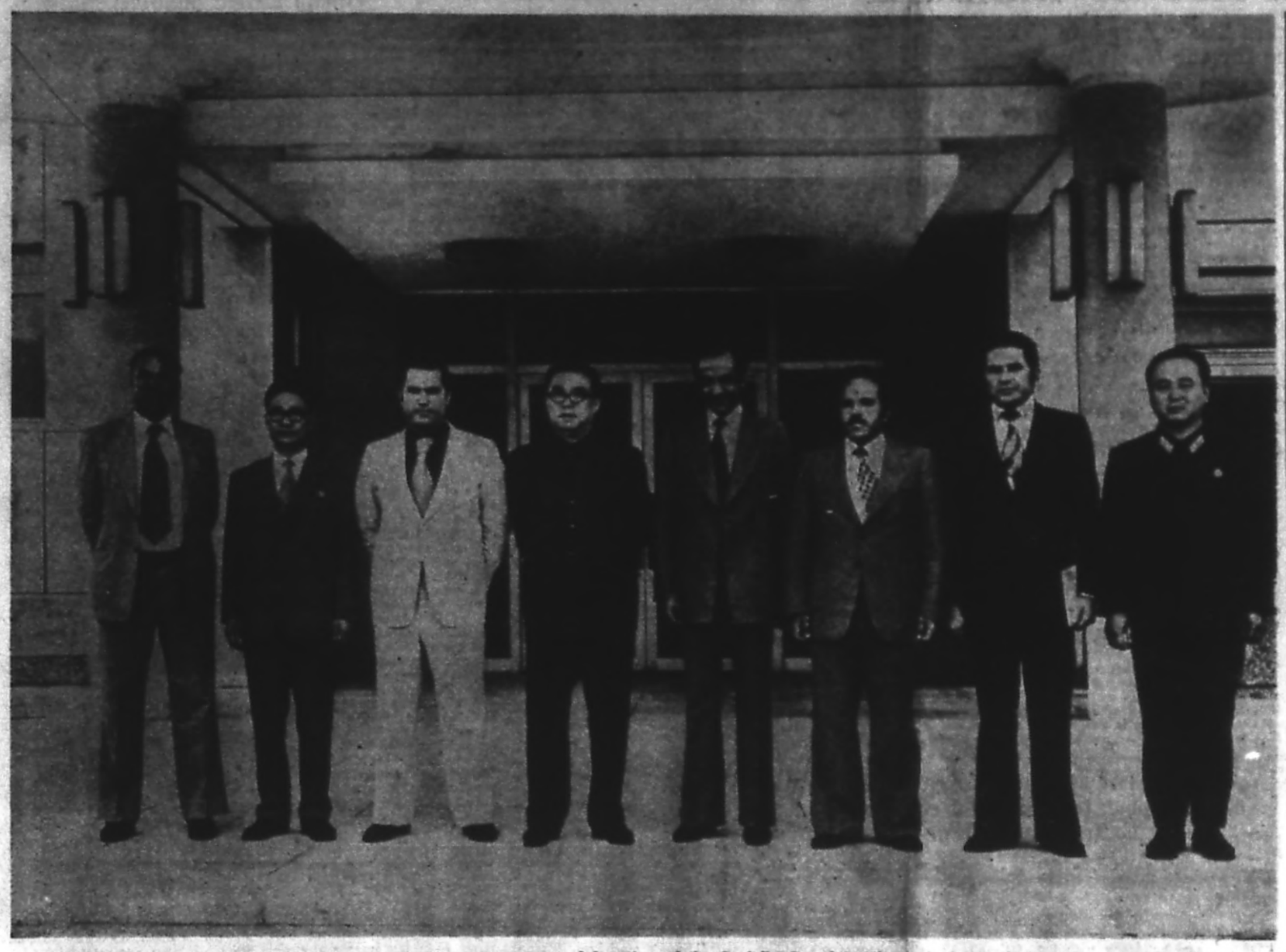

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with a government delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, after receiving them

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Delegation of the SPLAJ

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on July 6 a government delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Present on the occasion were members of the delegation headed by Mohammed Ahmad al Mangush, Secretary for Housing of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Also on hand were Comrade Kong Jin Tae and personage concerned O Guk Ryol.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gifts to Maltese and Lao Peoples

A meeting for conveying gifts sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Maltese people was held in Valetta on July 4 with a large attendance, according to a report.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Premier of Malta Dominic Mintoff.

Attending the meeting were D. Crenona, Minister of Industry, Fishery and Agriculture of Malta, Oliver Vella, General Secretary of the Ministry, and the director of a state farm and other personages concerned and a large number of agricultural working people.

The ambassador of our country to Malta was present.

The ambassador courteously conveyed the gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Maltese people.

The Minister of Industry, Fishery and Agriculture spoke at the meeting.

He extended heartfelt thanks to the great leader for his gifts to the Maltese people.

Noting that the great leader has invariably rendered positive support to the Maltese people's struggle for independence against imperialism, the speaker said that his personal sending of the gifts was symbolic of the deep friendship between the two peoples and particularly between the great leader President Kim Il Sung and Premier Dominic Mintoff.

These precious gifts will greatly contribute to the struggle of the Maltese people against imperialism and for independence and self-support, the speaker said.

The Minister highly appreciated the successes achieved by the Korean people in the struggle for the building of socialism and the country's reunification under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader.

The Maltese people have actively supported and encouraged all the policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and will invariably do so in the future, too, the Minister declared.

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Gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the people of Laos were conveyed at a ceremony held in Vientiane on July 5.

Hung at the place of ceremony were flags of the two countries.

The ceremony was attended by Ma Khaykhamphithoun, Chairman of the Lao National Planning Commission, and personnel concerned.

Also present were our ambassador to Laos and staff members of our embassy.

The gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the people of Laos were courteously conveyed by our ambassador.

The ceremony was addressed by our ambassador and the Chairman of the Lao National Planning Commission.

Saying that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, has continuously extended support and encouragement to the struggle of the Lao people, the speaker expressed, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government and the people of Laos, deep thanks to the great leader and the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government.

He said:

I wish that the Korean people under the able leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will achieve fresh success in the revolution and construction and in the sacred struggle to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and the five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader.

Comrade NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

General Secretary
Romanian Communist Party
President
Romanian Socialist Republic

Bucharest

Upon hearing the sad news that your mother Mrs. Alexandra Ceausescu passed away after a long illness, I express profound condolences to you.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary
CC, Workers' Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 7, 1977

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **Z. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the People's Revolution in Mongolia.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Houari Boumediene**, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Aristides Pereira**, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands and President of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, greeting the second anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the Republic of Cape Verde Islands.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Habyalimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder and President of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the proclamation of the second republic of Rwanda.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Carlos Andres Perez**, President of the Republic of Venezuela, on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Venezuela.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Ali Soilihi**, President of the Social Laic Democratic Republic of Comoros, greeting the second anniversary of the independence of Comoros.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from **Agostinho Neto**, Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and President of the People's Republic of Angola, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the successful crushing out of an anti-government rebellion in Luanda, the capital of Angola.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo and Founder-Chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 17th anniversary of the independence of Togo.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **France Albert Rene**, President of the Republic of Seychelles, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Seychelles and the founding of the Republic of Seychelles.

Work of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Comes Off the Press in Panama

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic work **"On the Duty of Educational Workers in the Raising of Children and Young People"** was recently published as a pamphlet by the Panama-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association.

The book is accompanied by an inset picture of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Written on its inside cover are the words **"On the Occasion of the 65th Birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung"**.

Big Success in Railway Transportation

Bearing deep in mind the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that great efforts must be channelled into shoring up transportation this year, transport workers in all parts of the country are vigorously launching a "200-day battle in transport revolution", thus scoring great successes.

In May, railway workers registered the highest record in their freight haulage since the railway came into being in our country. In June they overfulfilled their monthly plan by 4.3% in freight haulage, 9% in the production of waggons, 11.9% in the repair of locomotives and 13.1% in the repair of waggons.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Only when raw materials, fuel and other supplies are transported in time by easing the strain on transportation and bringing about a great innovation in transportation work, is it possible to operate the existing factories at full capacity, build more new factories and satisfactorily guarantee the development of the national economy as a whole."

Well aware of the importance of their assigned honourable task, railway workers have waged an energetic struggle from the first day of this year with a determination to repay the great expectation and trust shown by the fatherly leader.

All the leadership personnel and members of the three-revolution team in this field conducted political work among transport workers to put spurs to the speed campaign.

Upholding the policy of concentrated transport advanced by the great leader the workers in the domain of railway transportation established a system of concentrated transport whereby they directly transport the large volume of freight such as coal, mineral ores, cement, chemical fertilizers to the consumption area from the production area. In accordance with this system they undertook a campaign to transport more goods than the haulage norm, thus carrying a great deal of freights with the existing waggons, while reducing the turnround time of freight waggons.

In order to solve the strained transportation the Pyongyang Railway Bureau extensively adopted such methods in transport as circulating and concentration transport, specialized intensive transport and direct transport, so that the raw materials and equipment could be sent to iron and steel works and power plants and materials and fertilizers to the countryside without loss of time.

Other branches in railway transportation greatly improved the loading and unloading operations and introduced new methods of train operation suitable to geographical features. In this way they succeeded in transporting more goods.

Meanwhile, great innovations took place in waggon production and in repairing locomotives and waggons.

The workers of the June 4 Waggon Factory and the workers of other branches of this field successfully carried out their assignments by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Not resting content with their successes which greatly contributed to boosting production in all fields of the national economy, the railway transportation workers are fanning and feeding the flames for a revolution in transportation.

Han Su Chon

Putting spurs to a "200-day battle in transport revolution", the members of the Sariwon freight car repair corps overfulfil their daily assignments every day

"Attending Great General KIM IL SUNG with High Esteem Is an Honour of Our Nation and a Pride of Mankind"

South Korean People Express Their Absolute Trust and Boundless Reverence for the Great Leader

The profound respect and veneration that we feel for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, is also daily becoming high among all sections of people in south Korea.

In his note a revolutionist who stepped out on to the battlefield of the sacred nation-saving struggle, bound in infinite loyalty to the great leader, wrote:

"General Kim Il Sung is the greatest man that our people have ever had in their history and hold in high esteem. He organized and led an unprecedented anti-Japanese armed warfare under the revolutionary banner of immortal Juche idea with the defeat of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and the restoration of the fatherland to his people, thereby performing the world historically important feats which would shed light through ages. His services earned for him the great, peerless legendary hero from the people all over the world."

A young man residing in his native village, Chongsong county, North Kyongsang Province, who was evicted for having participated in a patriotic struggle in Seoul and now guides an "evening reading party" with his fellow thinkers there, said to his colleagues:

"General Kim Il Sung is a legendary hero who organized an army composed of hot-blooded youth trodden under the heels of the Japanese imperialists and mowed down a million-strong Japanese imperialist troops like cutting down grass, thus saving the nation and restoring the lost country."

One Kim, university professor in Seoul, said when he met his followers:

"General Kim Il Sung fathered the Juche philosophy, the human philosophy of eternal truth, and restored our lost country and saved our nation.

"A large Japanese imperialist army was defeated in face of his wonderful tactics.

"He defeated the Japanese aggressors by crossing over the areas around Mt. Paekdu-san and brought about the restoration of the homeland.

"It was also he who built a veritable paradise of Juche in the north and brought happiness to the people.

"Indeed, our General Kim Il Sung is a great man who could hardly be found in all times and places. The day of national reunification is approaching thanks to his inspired leadership.

"Great General Kim Il Sung, indeed, is the sun of all the people. Attending this great person with high esteem is an honour of our nation and a pride of mankind."

One Kim, journalist working at a newspaper in Seoul, who made several visits to the northern half of the Republic when the North-South Red Cross Meeting was in progress, had this to say:

"The miraculous reality of the north built by the outstanding leadership of General Kim Il Sung is in the brilliant spotlight of world public opinion.

"From the thoroughgoing Juche-oriented stand, he solves bravely and independently all problems and fully grasps the requirements of the revolution and aspiration of the masses and formulates the right policies opportunely. Once decided on, policies are carried through to fulfilment with fortitude.

"Referring to the outstanding leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the world lavishes praise on him calling him a master of the art of leadership."

The south Korean people boundlessly long for the northern half of our Republic which has been turned into a veritable paradise of socialism under the wise leadership of the great leader and they express unanimously their determination to hold him in high esteem forever.

A worker employed at a shipping company in Pusan as unloader said before his fellow workers in an emphatic tone:

"The workers in the north are the happiest in the world. The north is truely a paradise for the working people.

"As General Kim Il Sung conducts the affairs of state admirably, the north has been converted into a country best to live in in the world.

"General's politics is rightly described as the politics of the highest order."

One Li who is making a livelihood as a day labourer in the area of South Chungchong Province, noted before the crowds that the north has been turned into a veritable paradise of socialism where the problem of food, clothing and housing has been completely solved and free medical care and education are in force, and added:

"The credit for this is due to the able administration of state affairs by President Kim Il Sung.

"Even when uncontrollable, difficult and complex problems arise, they move in the right direction at his hands."

Picturing in his mind the image of the benevolent great leader who is always among the people and leads them along the right pathway of victory and glory, one Yun, peasant in North Cholla Province, had this to say:

"President Kim Il Sung is always in the midst of farmers, ignoring even scorching summer days, and imparts to them the farming method.

"No wonder, then, that the north is visited by rich harvest every year."

One Choi working as an employee at a stock company in Seoul now said with a feeling of deep reverence for the great leader at a meeting to form a "fellow workers' association" on March 1:

"President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who carries on a genuine government with main stress on the masses.

"I have entertained a profound respect for the beloved leader Kim Il Sung, the unmatched great person produced by mankind, as the peerless hero and the great sun of the nation, and a resolve is born into my heart—the resolve to attend him in deep reverence forever."

The south Korean people who trust and follow the great leader and wholly entrust their life to him, are fighting undauntedly and stubbornly even under the hardest conditions attended with fascist suppression, looking forward to a brighter morrow.

Happy Birthday, Comrade President KIM IL SUNG

Wilfred Burchett (Australia)

As sixfyfive years of age, President Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people, had led his compatriots for more than half a century in their heroic struggle for independence first against the ferocious Japanese colonialists, then against American imperialism and its allies. For the past quarter of a century he has directed the grandiose work of rebuilding the country from the ashes to which it was reduced by the barbarous air and naval attacks of the US imperialists. He has supervised the work of strengthening the country's defences and—above all—he has led the struggle to fulfill the great national task of reunification. Under his inspired leadership, the country has been transformed in a historically very short time from an underdeveloped country shamelessly looted by the Japanese colonialism, the first fruits of reconstruction bombed to smithereens by American imperialism, into a modern, prosperous, socialist state whose citizens enjoy cradle-to-grave privileges and social benefits, unequalled anywhere.

President Kim Il Sung has been at the helm, guiding the ship of state through great storms such as few nations throughout history have had to endure. Always in the frontline whatever and wherever the struggle, President Kim Il Sung has inspired, by his own example, the Korean people to brave every danger, to admit no defeat, to overcome every obstacle to push ahead in the past 25 years with the glorious task of making the North a smiling, prosperous land; of reunifying the country so that the prosperity of the North can be shared with the long-suffering compatriots in the South.

Over the past quarter of a century I have followed events in Korea with passionate interest, starting from those difficult days in mid-1951 when terrible battles swayed back and forth along the frontline near the 38th parallel, all the way from the East Sea to the West Sea. But under President Kim Il Sung's steel-firm leadership, the stubborn heroic resistance on the battlefront, the enemy's ferocious attacks hurled back time and again, was matched by the dogged, principled resistance to the arrogant demands of the US imperialists at the negotiations table at Kaesong—Panmunjom. It was during those arduous years as a frontline witness that I appreciated the quality of the President's leadership.

When I left the DPRK early in 1953, after 2½ years at Kaesong, driving through blackened deserts to which towns like Sariwon and Chongju, and many more between, had been reduced —through ricefields where there had once been villages—above all through Pyongyang with only three or four buildings standing, the rest a black waste of rubble and twisted bits of steel where factories had once been, I sadly thought it would take many decades to restore. I did not accept the American boast of a century, but it seemed inevitable that it must take decades. And seeing the remnants of still unreconstructed buildings in West Berlin and economically-powerful West Germany, even today, I had good reason to think so.

I returned, for the first time, fourteen years later. I could hardly believe my eyes—glued to the window as the plane flew low to land at Pyongyang airport. From the air one could see new villages with their graceful, tiled roofs surrounded by trees; neat, geometrically irrigated fields stretching as far as the eye could see; smoke puffing from factory chimneys.

Then the drive in from the airport, the road lined with flower beds; the beautiful villages to be appreciated in detail, their trees laden with fruit; slopes that had been bared by napalm covered with apple orchards. Pyongyang—proud and beautiful with spacious tree-lined avenues. Fine trolley-buses in the streets of Pyongyang; tractors in the fields when one moved outside; Diesel locomotives hauling trains along the railways. All made in Korea, including in most cases the machines that made the machines to make them!

When I started to visit factories and farms; schools and housing projects, I once again appreciated the very special style of President Kim Il Sung's leadership. He seemed to have personally supervised every construction project in the country—and the more important, steel and tractor-making ones—ten, twenty and more times. It was not only the question of factory lay-out and production facilities that interested him but the quality of workers' housing and canteen meals, the facilities for nurseries and creches. He is not a leader to sit at a presidential table and give orders for others to carry out. It is impossible to separate the great advances on all fronts from his dynamic frontline type of leadership including the detailed control of the application of all top-level decisions taken.

It was in 1967 that I had the honour to meet the President for the first time. "I was somewhat busy elsewhere when you were in Kaesong," he said with a smile. "That's why we didn't meet earlier." 1967 was a year of great tension. The American build-up in Viet Nam was reaching its climax. American air strength in the areas surrounding Korea was constantly being reinforced. South Korean forces were being expanded to compensate for the two divisions of mercenaries that had been dispatched to South Viet Nam. It was a period of extremely bellicose statements from President Johnson and his closest aides.

From my travels in the countryside, it was obvious that President Kim Il Sung was taking no chances. Not at any level. The Korean People's Army had been transformed into army of cadres. Lower down, at the level of factory and farm militia I noted that models of the types of planes the US was using at that time, zooming down from overhead wires while the militia practised recognition and aiming at them. It was clear from freshly dug, broad-mouthed tunnels that essential standby industry was being put underground—as had been done during the 1950-53 war. In explaining why, the President set forth the main lines of DPRK policy, the essence of which was to do everything possible to preserve peace, but to prepare to deal the enemy a crushing blow if he dared to attack. Not to cede an inch of soil of the DPRK but to use the occasion of an enemy attack to counterattack and reunify the country.

My first impressions were of a leader relaxed and confident, but also determined never to yield to threats or blackmail. He had a total grasp of everything that went on in the DPRK and the human and material potential in case of aggression. I found him well informed about the outside world especially all external factors that could have any bearing on the situation in Korea.

Before we parted, after a most instructive exposed by the President of the various questions I had posed, I stated how impressed I was by the gigantic steps in economic and social progress, and not least my admiration for the beautiful, new Pyongyang. The President, who knew that my wife had also visited Korea three times during the war, said: "Come back with your wife for a holiday. But don't leave it too long. I sometimes warn my comrades: 'All our beautiful buildings may be destroyed, but we will build them—still more beautiful again.' ..."

I did return with my wife for a never-to-be-forgotten holiday in the autumn of 1975, (having made several visits alone in the meantime). Fortunately no buildings had been destroyed. On the contrary, Pyongyang and other towns and countryside villages had grown infinitely more beautiful; the factories and farms immeasurably stronger and more advanced; the eleven-year school had been introduced and numerous other advances made on the social-economic front.

It is clear that the reason why the DPRK was able to develop at such Chollima speed in peace, was due to the wise statesmanship of President Kim Il Sung, and his self-reliant Juche policy, of counting on the DPRK's own strength in all fields. His policies were a blend of absolute firmness in defending the country's sovereignty—stressed by such exploits as seizing the USS "Pueblo" in January 1968, and the shooting down of the EC-121 American electronic spy plane in April 1969, as well as numerous other less dramatic acts of self-defence—with strict vigilance against falling into the many traps of provocation set by the Seoul regime. All this was coupled with positive responses to any initiatives aimed at reducing North-South tensions and promoting normalisation of relations and at the same time taking innumerable initiatives aimed at reunification on a realistic and reasonable basis for both sides.

The people of the DPRK are much better informed of the details of such initiatives than I am. But any objective "outsider" must recognize that such are the facts. It is obvious that the Korean people are fortunate to have such a leader as President Kim Il Sung. Apart from devoting his fantastic energy to dealing with the supreme tasks of the day (defense of the territory and reunification) he finds time to look into the minutest details of the lives of the people with the aim of a continual improvement in their material and spiritual needs.

On this joyous occasion of the 65th birthday of the Great Leader, I extend my heartiest congratulations to him and to the whole Korean people for having such a leader and I wish him many, many more years of good health and success in the great tasks ahead, above all in that of the reunification of the country.

"MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE CUBAN PEOPLE" SET UP

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee and other social organizations set up in joint name the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" from July 11, 1977 to August 10 and decided on holding various functions.

During this period, colourful functions—commemoration meeting, solidarity meeting, friendship meeting, photo exhibition and film show—will be held in Pyongyang and other places, factories, co-op farms, units of the Korean People's Army and schools, designed to tender hearty congratulations on the successes achieved by the Cuban people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, bravely crushing the repeated manoeuvres of aggression and subversive activities and sabotages on the part of the US imperialists and their stooges, and to further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Cuban people who are vigorously endeavouring to successfully carry out the second-year task of the First Five-Year Plan, upholding the decision of the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

On July 11, there took place a meeting to inaugurate the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" at the Central Workers' Hall under the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The meeting was addressed by personage concerned Chong Song Nam and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba in our country.

Association for Yemen-Korea Friendship and Support to Korea's Reunification Inaugurated

The Association for Yemen-Korea Friendship and Support to Korea's Reunification was inaugurated in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the occasion of the month of the anti-US joint struggle, according to a report.

Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization (UNFPO) of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Yemeni Council of Peace and Solidarity, on June 29 made public a decision on the formation of the Association for Yemen-Korea Friendship and Support to Korea's Reunification as an organization for expressing support to and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

According to the decision, Nazi Braik, Member of the Central Committee of the UNFPO, was elected Chairman of the Association, Ahmad Ali Said, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the UNFPO, Vice-Chairman of the Association and Saif Badr Abdulla, its Secretary General.

(KCNA)

"Study Group of Great Kimilsungism" Formed in Sierra Leone

According to a report, teachers and students of the Albert Academy Middle School in Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, gathered for a meeting to organize the "Study Group of Great Kimilsungism" on June 1.

Placed with due respect in the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Amid enthusiastic applause of attendants, the meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Teacher Solomon Olucle and others took the floor at the gathering.

In his speech Solomon Olucle referred in detail to the revolutionary family of the great leader and pointed out that he originated the immortal Juche idea and put it into full operation. He added:

The Juche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the idea that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything and is the philosophy that man is the most precious treasure in the world.

In the course of defeating Japanese and US imperialisms and building a new society, the great leader fully testified to the validity of the Juche idea.

In conclusion, he highly spoke of the proud successes our people had achieved by carrying through the policy of self-reliance, the brilliant embodiment of the Juche idea.

(KCNA)

Parliamentarian Friendship Group—Senegalese Committee of Solidarity with Korean People Formed

It is reported that members of the Senegal-Korea Parliamentarian Friendship Group had a meeting in Dakar on June 10 to form the Senegal-Korea Parliamentarian Friendship Group—Senegalese Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting was attended by Kabirou M'bodje, Chairman, and Vice-Chairmen and all the members, of the Senegal-Korea Parliamentarian Friendship Group.

It adopted by unanimous consent a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

Many persons spoke at the meeting.

Speakers expressed full support for the policy of national reunification formulated by the great leader and stressed that Korean reunification should be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces.

The meeting elected the leading body of the Senegal-Korea Parliamentarian Friendship Group—Senegalese Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People chaired by Kabirou M'bodje, Chairman of the said Group, Deputy Organizing Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Senegalese Socialist Party and Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly.

(KCNA)

Our Socialist System Where Everyone Fully Enjoys Political Rights and Freedom

As man is a social being to whom independence is vital, he does not want to live shackled to others. Everyone wants to live a free and happy life with genuine rights.

The precious political freedom and rights to which the working people had aspired so ardently have come true splendidly under our socialist system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our working people today enjoy a dignified and fruitful life with genuine political rights and liberties under the socialist system."

Whether or not men can enjoy their political rights and liberties is a matter directly related to their state power and the nature of social system.

In capitalist society where state power and means of production are in the hands of a handful of the capitalist class, the working masses are entirely devoid of political rights and liberties and their dignity and rights are mercilessly infringed upon.

In capitalist society there is "freedom" for the small minority of exploiters to oppress and exploit the working people at will and there is "freedom" for the working people to be shackled, exploited and starved like a slave. In this rotten society the workers and peasants have no right to work, nor even the most elementary right to defend their human rights even if they are maltreated, exploited and oppressed, nor right to express what they see and think.

Under the worker-peasant power established by the great leader, where the working masses are the masters, our people are practically guaranteed political rights and liberties and fully protected by law.

Our people's genuine political rights and liberties today find expression, first of all, in the fact that everyone is practically granted the right to elect or to be elected and freely takes part in state administration.

Regardless of sex, nationality, occupation, the period of residence, education, party affiliation, political view and religious belief, everyone at the age of 17 has the right to elect or to be elected and freely participates in all political affairs of the state as a full-fledged master and fully exercises political rights and liberties.

But, in the corrupt exploiter society, the working masses have no right to elect or to be elected and are not allowed to exercise the genuine rights as the masters of the state and power.

Particularly, in south Korea where fascist suppression holds sway, election itself is used as a tool to prolong the military terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. The right to elect or to be elected is unthinkable to the working masses.

It is one of important problems in defending the political independence and fully exercising the political rights and liberties for all the working people to freely take part in all socio-political activities such as speech, press, assembly, demonstration and so forth.

As the true masters of the country and state power, today our working people directly manage the assembly halls, printing houses, news agency and press media, the means of socio-political activities, through which they actively and freely express their constructive opinions at any time and in any place and they consider this quite natural.

Our working people are also fully guaranteed the freedom of assembly to carry through the line and policies of the Party, the freedom of demonstration for proudly displaying their achievements and might and the freedom of all other socio-political activities.

Indeed, the freedom of speech, assembly, demonstration and all other political activities which our people enjoy to their hearts' satisfaction today is a genuine freedom which is made possible only under the socialist system of our country where all the working people have become the masters of means of social and political activities, the true masters of the state power. This freedom is fundamentally different from the "liberal democracy" of capitalist society where the elementary right of the working masses to existence is trampled upon and repressed.

Men's socio-political activities in their respective organization are a fundamental problem in enabling them to maintain their political integrity and give a lustre to it.

Political life is more precious to a man than physical life. If man only lives on bread and leads an idle life, ignorant of politics, society, collective and friends, he cannot be called a man who leads a genuine life and he differs little from an animal.

Man should take part in socio-political activities with his political integrity essential to a social being. Herein lies the dignity of human being and the worth of a genuine life.

In our country all the working people freely take part in socio-political activities, all of them admitted to political parties and social organizations with the precious political integrity bestowed upon them by the great leader and they consider it to be the worth of life.

The genuine political rights and liberties of our people are well proved by the fact that the working people take an active part in all fields of state activities ranging from economic management to science, culture and military affairs and directly control and operate them.

Our people who have become the genuine masters of means of production are now taking part with a zeal in the economic management of the country and state activities, playing the role of the full-fledged masters of the factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and Juche-based art.

It is because the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung nursed the deep and strong roots of the socialist fatherland already in the period of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and established the most superior advanced socialist system on this foundation that all the working people of our country now enjoy the genuine political rights and liberties to their hearts' content as the legitimate masters of the country and power in all spheres of social and economic life.

Ri Chol Su

News

Project of Discharging Slack Through Pipeline Finished

Recently at the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, one of the gigantic power bases of our country, a project of discharging slack through pipeline was completed. The workers of the construction company under the plant are credited with its successful commissioning.

The newly-built pipeline has a length of more than 2 kilometres.

The completion of this project will make a great contribution to the normalization of power generation.

Developing Circus

The Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe whose formation was initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the grim Fatherland Liberation War, observed its 25th anniversary sometime ago.

During this period this troupe scored signal success in creating circus acts, national in form and socialist in content, and giving performances.

It produced the acts of physical exercises and juggling, wild animal acts and intermission, and many other acts with revolutionary contents. Music and stage design also made forward steps.

These were greatly conducive to educating our working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and raising their physical and cultural attainments.

Our acrobatic actors and actresses made a tour of many countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Oceania and this greatly helped toward strengthening cultural exchange and friendship with these countries.

Since its foundation the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe produced two People's Actors, 17 Merited Artistes and Merited Actors. And a great number of actors and actresses were invested with state orders. Significant result was achieved in producing stars for our circus and training their reserves.

Sea is stemmed up to obtain 10,000 *chongbo* of new land at Tasado

Sea Turns Into Land

Gigantic nature-remaking projects are now under way on the west coast of our country to dam up the sea and reclaim new land.

Some time ago I called at the tideland reclamation ground in the Tasado area on the west coast, which is located at the northwestern extremity of Korea.

A wide sea came in sight when I passed the paddy fields carpeted with well-grown rice plants and a village nestling cosily at the foot of a hill.

The motor-car carrying me kept running along the path stretching up straight to an island which was seen like a speck on the horizon. The path is made of the embankment the tideland reclaimers here had built by blocking up the sea.

Seen all over outside the car window are surging waves. The guide said to me:

"You see the sea on the left side of the path and the fish breeding ground on its right side. This embankment we are running along and that one spreading horizontally in the right direction from an islet over there are the line of demarcation between the sea and the fish breeding ground."

The 1,000 *chongbo* of the Youth Fish Breeding Ground was laid out on the new land obtained through the blocking up of the sea and it now produces 5,000 tons of fish annually, he added. This gladdened me very much.

The car ran on toward the sea along the embankment stretching in the left direction from the Taetasa-do island and came to a stop all of a sudden.

Unfolded before my eyes was a magnificent spectacle—stemming up the sea. Cranes were seen standing close together. Moving about busily on the land were bulldozers, excavators and lorries and on the sea were small boats and dredgers. Except operators and their assistants, no one was to be seen and the drone of machines alone came into hearing, swallowing up the roar of waves.

The embankment is linked to an islet on the opposite side. The nature remakers are paving it with stones. Cranes pick up large blocks with their swinging arms and put them on the dike. Heavy-duty lorries of 10-ton class carry stones and soil and lay them on the embankment in succession, thereby building up a 10-metre wide road instantaneously.

The deputy chief engineer of the office whom I had met on the spot spread before me a sketch map showing the prospect for tideland reclamation in the west coast, and said: "Everything goes well as was envisaged in the blueprints."

The west coast of Korea is very favourable for tideland reclamation, for its coastline is very rugged and there are many islets. Along the 1,500-*ri* long coast from the mouth of the Amnok-gang River to the Military Demarcation Line there is 300,000 *chongbo* of usable tideland and this is tantamount to 15 per cent of the total arable land in the northern half of the Republic.

At present the tideland reclaimers here are undertaking a project for obtaining 10,000 *chongbo* of new land by building a 15 kilometre-long embankment linking five islets from Tasado to the Cholsan Peninsula. The embankment I am standing on is the one that links the Taetasa-do and Kacha-do islands. Another construction corps, I was told, is linking islands, beginning with the Cholsan Peninsula. When the embankments stretching in two directions are linked up, the bay bending in the direction of the inland area will turn into a land.

I looked out over the new coastline of the homeland which was constantly spreading to the sea, defying the raging waves. The moment there flashed across my mind the lofty revolutionary ideal of the great leader who devotes much attention to making the best use of mountains and seas for the happiness of the people and building the people's paradise with natural resources available at home.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...the best way for obtaining large tracts of new land is to reclaim tideland."

Already in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader matured the far-reaching plan for tideland reclamation to be carried out in the homeland after liberation. And in the days of building a new homeland, he unfolded a magnificent blueprint for tideland reclamation and did everything in his power for its realization.

Out of a sheer desire to supply the people with more rice, salt, fish and fabrics, the great leader set out on his journeys to the west coast area for on-the-spot guidance disregarding rainy mornings and windy evenings and covering thousands of, tens of thousands of *ri*.

Reflecting with deep emotion on the glorious day when he greeted the great leader on the tideland reclamation ground, Song Mun Gil, captain of boat No. 20, had this to say:

"August 26, 1966 was a rainy day. That day the fatherly leader came to the tideland reclamation ground at Sindo on board a small passenger boat. He, trudging in the mire, acquainted himself with how matters stood at the construction site and indicated in detail the ways and means for tideland reclamation.

"Running his eyes over the green reeds rolling on the boundless fields, the great leader spoke highly of us. He said: **What a good wealth this is!... Reeds are a good memorial of our age. When taking it over, coming generations will speak of you over and over again.** When we heard this, we felt a lump in our throats."

The nameless islet on the West Sea visited by the great leader has been converted into a pidan (silks—Ed.) islet with more than 5,000 *chongbo* of reed fields.

It is not confined to this islet alone. Thanks to the great leader's favours, tens of thousands of *chongbo* of tideland on the west coast which remained useless for a long time, steeped in brine and washed by the ebb-tide, has been brought under cultivation and fertile fields, reed fields, salt fields and the grounds for shallow-sea cultivation and fish breeding have come into being everywhere.

In old times, our forefathers, deprived of their land by the oppressors, had to dig out shellfish on the seashore.

"If we can cultivate grains by stemming up tidal waters," they thought, "we have nothing to regret." Their long-cherished desire has been realized in the era of the Workers' Party.

I also visited the second construction site, sailing a boat along the coast line. The project for linking embankments was in progress and the work for stemming up the point at which water flowed out was drawing to a close.

Seen on both sides were heavy-duty lorries and cargo boats bringing stones there.

Big sounds of blasting came into hearing from the direction of Taegedo. A ship with automatic unloading devices pours 100 tons of stones into the sea in a twinkling, her bottom splitting in two.

"Stemming up the sea is worth doing. When the embankment is lengthened by 1.5 metres, the area of our land becomes one *chongbo* greater than before. When we link two islets out of five, 10,000 *chongbo* of new land will be created. In short, an area as large as a county will come into being. The day is not far off." So saying, the ship operator raised his head and affectionately looked out far over the border of our motherland which is as beautiful as the picture.

Fields rolling with golden ears of rice, cosy villages and orchards covered with fruit trees will appear on the newly reclaimed land and people will lead a happy life there.

When we stem up the sea in succession and attain the goal of reclaiming 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland, one of the ten major perspective targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader, looks of the homeland will change beyond recognition. The rugged west coastline will become straight and this will enables us to draw the Korean map easily along the newly formed coastline. The wealth of the people will grow as days go by and our country will prosper forever.

Giving myself to this thought, I stood long on the new coastline which was stretching out endlessly like a monument of our time.

Chang Han Chon

New Fishing Bases Spring Up

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In order to further develop our fishing industry we should firmly build up its bases."

According to this teaching of the great leader, up-to-date fishing bases are now being built at places near the fishing grounds in our western coast, so as to increase the output of fish and supply the population with fresh fish.

Our West Sea is shallow and the rises very high. And the coast is a vast network of tidal flats.

To meet this situation, jetties and breakwaters are being built, so that large boats can unload fish. Adequate port installations such as fish processing factory, oil depot, warehouse for subsidiary goods and facilities essential to the recreation for fishermen are also under construction.

Already the construction of five fishing bases in Onchon, South Pyongan Province, and other areas has been finished. These undertakings were seconded by the neighbouring factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

The Onchon base is situated from the shore at considerable distance apart.

At the end of the long tideland dyke extended into the sea, a concrete-paved quay is found.

It is provided with a fish processing factory, a water column and a warehouse for bringing in supplies, enabling vessels to unload fish without entering the harbour and receive fuel and other supplies.

The building of new bases near the fishing grounds makes it possible to greatly increase the time of fish catching and process and supply fish in good time. This also fully ensures conditions that will provide recreational time and opportunity for fishermen.

Inspired by the warm love shown by the fatherly leader who is always mindful of how to supply our people with more fish, our builders are now stepping up their construction. Thanks to their vigorous efforts the construction of projected fishing bases in the western coast will be wound up by October 10, the anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea.

When these bases are completed, fish output in the western coast will be three or four times greater than now.

Kim In Gyu

Fish Catch Shoots Up in West Sea

On the West Sea fishing grounds our fishermen now hit their daily targets at 200 to 300 per cent.

Late in March, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area and gave highly important teachings for a swift development of West Sea fisheries.

In hearty response to the teachings of the great leader, fishermen have undertaken work for an extensive development of medium and small scale fishing: they have well equipped the boats and secured sufficient fishing tackle and launched into more energetic fishing operations, giving precedence to a scientific fish shoal detecting suitable to the migratory patterns of fishes and the sea conditions.

The fishery stations in North Pyongan Province haul 7 to10 tons of fish, or 20 tons at maximum, per netting with angle fishing nets through mobile operations.

Signal successes have been registered by a number of fishermen's cooperatives in the province.

The province's highest daily catch is treble the plan.

Big hauls are reported from fishermen of South Pyongan and South Hwanghae provinces as well. On the Monggumpo fishing ground hundreds of tons of anchovy have been hauled every day from late May. The sand eel catch is also unusually high.

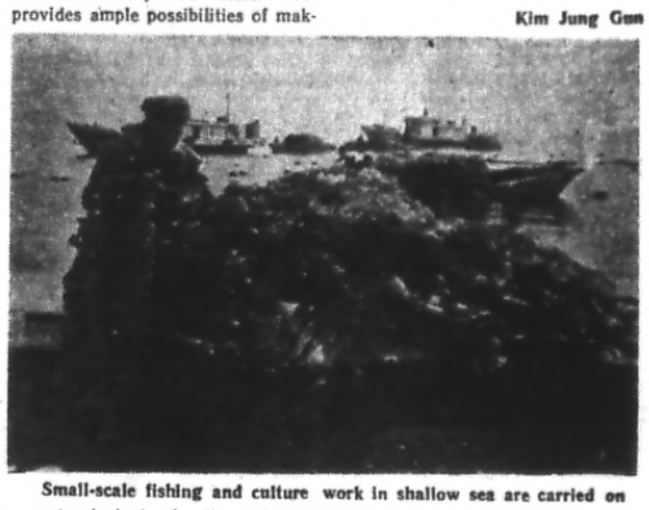
Besides, migratory fishes, many stationary fishes and shell-fishes are found in the West Sea coastal waters and quantities of undaria pinnatifida, tangle and other edible sea weeds are picked there. This provides ample possibilities of making big hauls of fishes without much difficulty in adjacent waters in all seasons by using medium and small size boats and simple tackle and normally produce a wide variety of other aquatic products.

Fishery stations and many fishermen's cooperatives and fishing teams of cooperative farms are operating on the West Sea.

Meanwhile, on the East Sea, the daily fisheries output has gone up 20 per cent above that in the like period last year.

The fishermen's cooperatives of the country far surpassed their first half-year plan on May 19.

Kim Jung Gun



Small-scale fishing and culture work in shallow sea are carried on extensively in the Kumi Fishery. The output of sea cucumber and seaweed is on the increase

US Troop Pullout from South Korea Is the Demand of the Times; Korean Question Must Be Settled Independently by Koreans Themselves

Syrian Arab Republic's Bar Association Issues Appeal

According to a report, the Bar Association of the Syrian Arab Republic issued an appeal to lawyers organizations and peaceloving forces of all countries on June 25.

Recalling that the "World Conference of Lawyers Supporting the Korean People in the Struggle for Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea and the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" was held in Damascus in October 1975, amid the great expectation and concern of the progressive people and lawyers the world over, the appeal said:

Nearly two years have passed since then. But the Korean situation is taking a course inconsistent with the spirit of the Damascus Conference, and the General Declaration of Damascus has not been implemented.

In connection with this, the Bar Association of the Syrian Arab Republic hereby gives an information classified into several parts on the situation obtaining in Korea at present.

The appeal touched, first of all, on the just policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It said:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have put forward on over 150 occasions just proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country based on a democratic principle over the last 30 years and more from the first days after the country was divided.

But none of them has been realised on account of the rejection from the United States and the successive south Korean authorities.

The three principles of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was accepted by the south Korean authorities and the North-South Joint Statement was made public.

But, after the publication of the Statement, the south Korean authorities refused to accept the just proposals for its realization and sought confrontation and division, instead of unity, cooperation and reunion between the north and the south. The appeal went on:

In June 1973, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a new five-point policy of national reunification to thwart a "two Koreas" plot of splittists within and without and accelerate the country's reunification. After that the Government of the DPRK proposed the United States for signing a peace agreement.

A joint meeting of the DPRK political parties and social organizations held in January this year advanced a new four-point national salvation proposal.

Further, the appeal showed up the policy of war pursued by the United States and the south Korean authorities and the intensified fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

It pointed out:

The United States replaced its troops occupying south Korea by the GIs who had gained "experience in actual battles" in Viet Nam war and increased their number and made large shipments to south Korea of nuclear weapons, ultra-sophisticated missiles, fighter planes, warships, tanks and so on.

The United States worked out a sinister plan to hurl even the Japanese "self-defence forces" into a Korean war.

The present Carter Administration is further increasing the military aid to the south Korean authorities, though it declared that it would not support a regime suppressing the human rights. It also stages "joint military exercises" with the south Korean authorities.

Meanwhile, the south Korean authorities, at the US instigation, are kicking up a frantic war clamour, never letting a chance pass by without raising a cry over the "threat of southward invasion".

The appeal pointed to the fact that the south Korean authorities are further intensifying their fascist suppression of the south Korean people in an attempt to perpetuate national division and satisfy their lust for long-term office.

Saying that the Korean situation is being led to war and permanent split, not to peace and reunification, by the United States and the south Korean authorities, contrary to the desire of the world's progressive people and lawyers, the appeal touched on some problems regarding peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

We consider that for early solution of the Korean question, first of all, US troops, together with nuclear weapons, must be withdrawn from south Korea without delay; US troop pullout from south Korea is the demand of the times, it noted, and continued:

US President Carter declared in his election pledge that he would withdraw US troops from south Korea.

However, these days there come from some persons in authority in the United States the words contradictory to Carter's commitments.

The south Korean authorities on their part are trying to justify the US troops' occupation of south Korea and detain them there.

The Japanese authorities, too, are joining in the machinations to bar the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea.

This situation behoves the world's progressive forces to take concerted action in demanding the immediate US troop pullback from south Korea and apply pressure on the United States to pull out its troops.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is important to force the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to give up the fascist-terror rule and democratize south Korea, while demanding the pullout of US troops.

Also important is to check and frustrate a "two Koreas" plot of the US and its stooges.

The fascist regime of the south Korean ruling circles can never last long.

We ardently appeal to the democratic lawyers and peaceloving people the world over to further strengthen the international solidarity movement for the just struggle of the Korean people, regarding the struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification as the immediate, cardinal task of the anti-war and peace movement in the world at present.

French Personages of Various Circles Issue Appeal

The French paper "Le Monde" June 19 carried an appeal for support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea signed by 56 democrats of various circles—Andre Aubry, Senator-Mayor of Antony and Chairman of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and members of the Committee—and political, trade union and democratic organizations, according to a report.

The appeal said:

Though more than 30 years have passed since the division of Korea, the elementary right to restore national unification is denied, the unification which is rendered difficult by foreign interference and by the maintenance of the foreign armed forces in the southern half of Korea.

To achieve it, a unified central government should be established through democratic elections in the north and the south.

If this cannot be realized immediately, it will be necessary to institute as a transitional stage a north-south Confederation, leaving alone the existing institutions and economic and political systems in the two zones.

From this point of view, we members of the Committee consider the propositions put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea positive.

The following three basic principles must be respected to achieve the reunification of the country:

1. Complete independence, that is, the exclusion of all forms of interference;

2. Not recourse to force, but respect for the peaceful way;

3. Realization of great unity, that is, unity respecting the differences between the north and the south, the differences existing in the political, economic, cultural and philosophical institutions.

The members of the Committee, moreover, are conscious of the full importance of the five-point programme formulated by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and presented in June 1973.

Representatives of "National Petition for a New US-Korea Policy" Send Petition to US Congress

According to a report, representatives of the "National Petition for a New US Korea Policy" sent on June 21 to the US Congress a petition calling for the immediate withdrawal of US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and the immediate stop of all its aid to the Pak Jung Hi clique. The petition was handed to Ron Dellums, Democratic Member of the House of Representatives, California, at the capitol.

The petition was signed by over 6,000 personages in 39 states, District of Columbia and five other districts of the United States.

It said:

1. Immediate withdrawal of all US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

2. Immediate end to all US aid to the Pak Jung Hi regime.

We are shocked that the US continues to send dollars to a regime which bribes Congress, and intimidates Koreans abroad in an attempt to secure further support from the US and silence any opposition to the Pak's dictatorship.

We question President Carter's sincerity on the human rights question when he places US security interests above the rights of the south Korean people.

At this moment, in the face of mounting human rights violations in south Korea and exposure of south Korean bribery in Congress, Congress is still seriously considering increasing military aid to south Korea.

We appeal to members of the Congress to expunge from their record the shameful bribe-taking and influence-selling which binds them to such a ruthless dictatorship.

We appeal to Congress to turn away from the cold war cliches of decades past and embrace a new US-Korea policy which would support the south Korean people's cherished hopes and struggles for democracy and independence.

We appeal to Congress to end all aid to Pak and to pass a resolution supporting the withdrawal of all US troops from south Korea so that the Koreans may proceed with the reunification of their beloved homeland.

We appeal to President Carter to move immediately on his campaign promise to withdraw US troops from south Korea and to make human rights a key word in his foreign policy by terminating US aid to Pak dictator.

As long as the US government sends money to south Korea to be used to prop up a repressive and dictatorial regime, as long as US troops and nuclear weapons are present in south Korea, President Carter's human rights policy will be a sham.

Although Pak Jung Hi suppressed all demands for democracy, violated fundamental human rights and refused reunification negotiations with north Korea, the US Congress increased the military assistance.

Indeed, US aid and Pak's repression go hand in hand to maintain Pak's regime in the absence of popular support from the south Korean people.

As further evidence of the continued determination to preserve its interest in Korea, the US has kept over 40,000 troops stationed in south Korea even though nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the end of Korean war.

Armed with hundreds of nuclear weapons and poised at the Demilitarized Zone in Korea, these US troops constitute a potential tripwire for nuclear world war even as they serve to demonstrate US support for the Pak dictatorship.

Lacking popular support and surrounded by economic crisis, Pak has had to stifle widespread opposition from the workers, peasants, students, religious groups and others with a huge repressive apparatus maintained by US aid.

We call for an end to the US government's effort to prop up the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

We demand that the US government stop sending our tax dollars to south Korea where they contribute to the repression of the south Korean people.

We call for the withdrawal of all US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea to prevent US involvement in another Viet Nam-type war of intervention in Asia.

We urge the US government to permit the Korean people to resolve their own problems, especially, the reunification of their homeland, peacefully, independently and democratically.

The representatives of the "National Petition for a New US-Korea Policy" held a press conference in Washington on June 21.

It was attended by US reporters, Korean reporters in the United States and correspondents of various countries in Washington.

Speaking at the press conference, the representatives of the "National Petition for a New US-Korea Policy" expressed the determination to further deepen and develop this movement which is now going on in all parts of the United States and extend more active solidarity for the Korean people who are fighting to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Japan Communist Party Publishes "Open Questionnaire to the Government Concerning Kim Dae Jung Case"

According to a report from Tokyo, the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party published an "open questionnaire to the government concerning the Kim Dae Jung case" on June 28 in connection with the testimony of Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) now in exile in the United States, before a US House of Representatives International Relations Sub-Committee concerning the Kim Dae Jung abduction case.

The questionnaire pointed out that the Kim Dae Jung case on August 8, 1973, was an extremely grave incident in which the sovereignty of Japan was encroached upon in a most crude manner and the liberties and human rights which should be guaranteed by the Constitution of Japan were violated. Nevertheless, the Japanese government and detective authorities, far from hastening the probe into the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case, took an attitude of challenge to the people, the attitude aimed at its open concealment, thus rendering things very serious.

Even after the Kim Dae Jung abduction case has been brought to light by Kim Hyong Uk's testimony and other convincing facts and condemned as a criminal act committed by the KCIA, the Japanese government stubbornly refuses to admit that it was a grave encroachment upon the sovereignty of Japan, the questionnaire pointed out, and it demanded that the Japanese government and the authorities concerned make it clear to the people if they have any ground to deny the truth.

The questionnaire asked the government to immediately answer with responsibility the questions raised on the foreknowledge of police authorities on the case and their help in it, and on the suspicion of possible involvement of "self-defence forces" and the organisations of secret operation and to disclose the facts.

The open questionnaire stressed in conclusion:

By shutting down the lid on the probe into the Kim Dae Jung case and defending the Pak regime still today when the encroachment upon sovereignty by the KCIA has been made clear, the Fukuda Cabinet proves of its own accord that it is a treacherous cabinet which can defend neither the sovereignty of the state of Japan nor liberties and human rights prescribed in the Constitution.

(KCNA)

Traitor Pak Jung Hi Orders Kim Hyong Uk's Kidnapping or Assassination, US Paper Discloses

"The New York Times" exposed that traitor Pak Jung Hi wove a plot to prevent Kim Hyong Uk from giving evidence of the south Korean puppets' abduction of Kim Dae Jung and bribery scandal in the United States before a hearing of a US House of Representatives Sub-committee, according to a foreign press report.

This news was covered by a reporter of "The New York Times" through a telephone interview with Kim Hyong Uk and carried by the paper on July 3.

Kim Hyong Uk said in the telephone interview that Pak Jung Hi sent Min Byong Gwon, "Minister without Portfolio" of the puppet regime, to the United States in mid-June to urge him not to appear before a hearing slated for June 22.

He noted that Pak Jung Hi ordered him to be assassinated or kidnapped if the attempt proved unsuccessful.

Kim Hyong Uk said that traitor Pak Jung Hi chose Min Byong Gwon for the persuasion operation because Min and he hailed from the same village and Min was his superior when he was serving the puppet army.

"The New York Times" exposed how Pak Jung Hi tried to persuade Kim Hyong Uk.

Before and after June 15 Pak Jung Hi called Min Byong Gwon to Chongwadae, his residence, and discussed for several hours how to prevent Kim Hyong Uk from giving testimony before US Congress.

On June 18 Min Byong Gwon from New York telephoned Kim Hyong Uk at his home in New Jersey asking him to meet, but Kim Hyong Uk rejected it. Next day, on June 19, Min Byong Gwon called on Kim Hyong Uk at his home with a man who was his subordinate in his days of the KCIA and had a talk with him for eight hours. Min Byong Gwon again visited Kim Hyong Uk on June 20 and conversed with him for many hours (eight hours).

In the talk Min Byong Gwon put forward four proposals. They are: 1. Kim Hyong Uk returns to south Korea and the safety of his family will be ensured. 2. Kim Hyong Uk and his family leave the United States and go to a third nation and the south Korean government will pay a large amount of money for their life. 3. Kim Hyong Uk delays his testimony for two weeks so as to discuss beforehand the content of his testimony with the south Korean government authorities. 4. In case none of these three proposals is acceptable to Kim Hyong Uk, he, at least, does not compromise Pak Jung Hi in his testimony.

But, Kim Hyong Uk refused all of them. He left for Washington earlier than schedule because he thought Min Byong Gwon would call on him on June 21. Fifteen minutes later, Min Byong Gwon arrived at Kim's home and left a threatening letter which said that if Kim Hyong Uk testifies before Congress he would not be able to stay in the United States and the best way for him to live in peace is not to testify.

Before and after Kim Hyong Uk's congressional testimony he received a number of warnings from other channels that Pak Jung Hi ordered his kidnapping or assassination.

According to "The New York Times" Kim Hyong Uk testified before Congress as planned in spite of traitor Pak Jung Hi's appeasement and persuasion with honeyed-words, threat of kidnapping and assassination because he was sure that if he exposes all facts, even such vicious gangster as Pak Jung Hi could not dare take a retaliatory act against him.

This fact offers another proof showing how frantic Pak Jung Hi is to prevent the continued disclosure of his crimes.

This also indicates once again that Pak Jung Hi is the dirty gangster and human butcher who does not hesitate to resort to abduction, murder or any other vicious means to get rid of his political adversaries.

(KCNA)

Base Adhesion

The dirty fusion between the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries is being laid bare in succession.

In his telephone interview with a correspondent of the Asahi, a Japanese paper, in the United States on July 2, Kim Hyong Uk, former Director of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) now in exile in the US, brought to light a new fact that the KCIA and the Japanese Police Agency concluded a secret "agreement on the exchange of information concerning mutual relation" and exchanged information with each other since 1965 to use it for their criminal purpose.

In his press interview he pointed out that "the exchange of information between the Japanese Police Agency and the KCIA was mainly related to the 'north' (the northern half of the Republic—Ed.) and close exchange of information was made particularly with regard to the movement of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)." He went on:

After the conclusion of this agreement, three or four high-ranking officials of the Japanese police authorities visited south Korea two or three times a year. Among them were Takahashi Mikio, the then guard bureau chief of the Police Agency (later the director of this agency) and Nomura Yosaichi, the then adviser to the chief of the external affairs section of the said agency. Their names are recorded in the memobook I carry with me even today.

Based on this secret agreement, the KCIA received from the Japanese Police Agency information on Kim Gyu Nam, a "National Assembly member" from the "Democratic Republican Party", and later, it was used for faking up another "spy case".

He added:

In my testimony before US Congress on June 22, I said that the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Headquarters was aware of the KCIA's Kim Dae Jung abduction plan beforehand and had its officials take a photograph of three KCIA operatives shadowing Kim Dae Jung. But the Japanese authorities are denying this.

He stressed: What I said is "correct".

All the facts disclosed by Kim Hyong Uk patently show what a grave stage the south Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries have reached in their political tie-up.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, out-and-out pro-US and pro-Japanese lackeys, offered a huge amount of bribes to the Japanese reactionaries and received information from them in return. And on this basis they kidnapped democrat Kim Dae Jung and killed Kim Gyu Nam and Pak Ro Su who called for the democratization of society and national reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested, imprisoned and murdered a number of compatriots from Japan on a visit to south Korea and Koreans from Japan studying in south Korea on charges of their involvement in various concocted "cases". The fabrication of these cases were all wirepulled from behind by the Japanese reactionaries. Systematically supplying to the south Korean puppets information on the patriotic work of Chongryon, an authoritative overseas citizens organization of our Republic, the Japanese reactionaries induced them to work out plots against Chongryon and suppress the patriots. This is an intolerable criminal act and fully discloses the foul and vicious colours of the Japanese reactionaries.

Now the Japanese reactionaries hysterically cry that they did not concluded a secret agreement with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. But such subterfuge cannot conceal the hard fact.

Kim Hyong Uk, the then KCIA Director, said: "I had intended to keep dark the secret cooperative relation with the Japanese Police Agency because its impact would be great. But I decided to disclose it when the Metropolitan Police Headquarters of Japan declared my testimony a lie, impairing its authenticity."

Kim Hyong Uk made it clear in detail that the secret agreement was concluded in 1965 with the consent of Li Sang Ik, the then chief of the KCIA branch in Japan and "councillor" of the south Korean puppet embassy in Japan, and the Japanese Police Agency.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are totally forsaken in the international arena as out-and-out traitors, fascist hangmen and fanatic warmaniacs. The criminal fusion between the Pak Jung Hiites and the Japanese reactionaries is a most disgraceful one without precedent in history in its ugliness.

They will surely be punished for their crime.

Yun Sok Ho

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Ill-boding Moves of the Bellicose Elements

These days the US and Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are aggravating tension in Korea to the extreme, with their uncommon moves.

As is already reported, US Secretary of State Vance in his recent speech at the Asian Society in New York said that the ground force of the United States would withdraw from south Korea within four to five years on a phased basis and its naval and air forces and support units would remain there to back the "defence capabilities" of the south Korean puppets. Following his speech US Secretary of Defence Brown repeated the same.

At a press interview Brown said that as the United States had "vital interests" in the "area of East Asia" it would remain a "great power" in this region "politically, economically and militarily." Hence, he said, it is "appropriate" to keep their aggressor troops in south Korea. Clamouring about the "threat of southward invasion" he blabbed that a countermeasure would be taken in conformity with the commitments stipulated in the treaty.

This reveals the ulterior motives of the US imperialists to threaten someone and hasten war preparations.

This shows that the statements of the US imperialists about the withdrawal of their troops from south Korea are nothing but a lip-service and their practical acts are diametrically opposite to their statements. And this means that they have never given up their aggressive design.

This is clearly proved by the following facts:

Recently the US imperialists mapped out a plan to move to south Korea, in "case of war" in the Korean Peninsula, five Phantom groups from the US air force bases in Okinawa, Japan, and Philippines, two US aircraft carrier mobile units from West Pacific Ocean and "B-52" strategic bomber group from Guam. The Okinawa-based US military airplanes are conducting long-distance, low-altitude flight exercises in south Korea. And the US imperialists are handing over to south Korean puppets a large number of the US troops' ammunitions stored up in south Korea, Japan and the continental US.

The hostile acts of the Japanese militarists against our country have become more imprudent.

The Japanese reactionaries are talking about the exchange of military information between south Korea and Japan, and the assignment of guard in the Korean Strait. They are dispatching the "bigwigs of the Self-Defence Forces" to south Korea to learn how the balance of military forces is maintained in the Korean Peninsula and to seek a "countermeasure for Japanese security".

The "countermeasure for Japanese security" is aimed at opposing the US troop pullout from south Korea in collusion with south Korean puppets and further enhancing the role of Japan in a possible Korean war.

At the instigation of their masters the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are more frantically raising war and "anti-communist" clamours.

At the recent "shooting competition" the puppets called for "winning sure victory at the outset of the war" and building up "strength" for "confrontation". Later, at the "male and female national oratorial contest" they prattled again about the stereotyped "threat of southward invasion" and about "national consensus" and the "total strength for security". At the beginning of July they randomly fired at our side in the eastern sector of the front with large-calibered machine guns and mortars.

What the reckless rackets of the US imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are really after? It is part of their criminal attempt to legalize the occupation of south Korea by the US troops, ignite another war in Korea by concentrating aggressive armed forces in south Korea and strengthening the military operational system, maintain by all means the crumbling Pak Jung Hi military fascist regime and realize the "two Koreas" plot without fail.

The dangerous acts of the bellicose elements who are extremely keying up tension in Korea are an unpardonable challenge to our people desirous of the country's independent and peaceful reunification and to the justice- and peace-loving people the world over.

The warlike elements must not behave arbitrarily, being aware that their blind machinations will hasten their doom.

Yun Hae Ik

Congratulation to the Iraqi People

The Iraqi people are celebrating the significant 19th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic and 9th anniversary of the victorious July 17 Revolution at a time when they are making energetic endeavours for the country's independent development and the building of a new life.

Marking these auspicious days which have brought about an epochal turn in their life, our people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the Iraqi people.

Since the proclamation of the Republic and particularly after the victorious July 17 Revolution, the wise, brave and diligent Iraqi people under the correct leadership of President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr, their outstanding leader, have waged a dynamic struggle to build a national economy and national culture, fighting against the imperialists and Zionists and firmly defending the country's security and the revolutionary gains. During this course, they have attained great successes.

The government has taken a series of measures for nationalization. The result is that the economic foothold of the foreign imperialists is crumbling, the country's economic independence is being strengthened and the major natural resources are being placed in the hands of the country.

All the oil companies owned by foreign monopolies have been nationalized and all the water resources and fisheries have also been nationalized or are under state control.

Big and small factories and enterprises are under construction in different parts of the country. State-run industrial enterprises have come into being and their proportion is rising constantly.

Oil, power, engineering and building-materials industries are developing in quick tempo.

Along with industry, great efforts are being directed to agriculture. A big tract of land was distributed to the peasants and the state farms and agricultural cooperatives organized extensively are now paying off. Agricultural production is on the steady increase thanks to the government's measure and labour efforts of the industrious peasants.

Education, culture and public health are also developing rapidly.

Today the Iraqi people are making all efforts to carry out the Five-Year Plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the Iraqi people are attaining in the building of a new society and always express full support to and firm solidarity with their just cause."

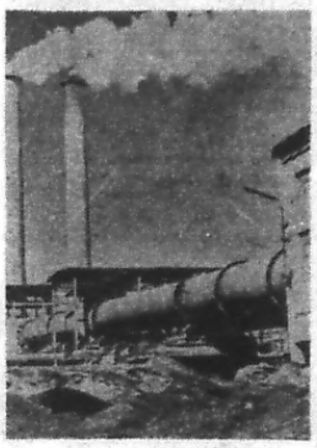
Our people give support and encouragement to the sacred struggle of the Iraqi people for the country's independent development and the building of a new society and regard this as a lofy internationalist obligation.

Though Korea and Iraq are separated afar from each other geographically, the two peoples are tied up with firm bonds of friendship for the community of the past position and of today's struggle. Their relations of support and cooperation expand and develop in various spheres as the days go by.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, our people express deep thanks to the government and people of Iraq who extend support and solidarity to our just cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification at the international forums including the UN and on many other occasions. The Korean people are proud of having the Iraqi people as their close friend and comrade-in-arms.

Our people sincerely wish the Iraqi people greater successes in their future struggle for national prosperity and development.

Chin Bang Hun



Cement production increases in Iraq

Friendship Visits

☆ A government cultural delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by Mohammad A. Ahmed, director of the General Bureau of Culture of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research of the Republic of Iraq, visited our country from June 21 to 28.

☆ A delegation of Iraqi officials of juvenile culture headed by Rasim Omar Ahmad, Assistant Director of a Department of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Iraq, stayed in our country from June 25 to July 2.

☆ A delegation of "Kommunist", politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by Mikhail Grigoriyevich Chepikov, Responsible Secretary of the magazine, visited Korea from June 28 to July 5.

☆ An Iranian agricultural delegation headed by Nemat Alah Naderi, Director General of Agriculture of Mazanderan Province, was in our country from June 28 to July 5.

"Five-Year Plan" for Economic Subjugation and Militarization

Now the south Korean puppet clique are blustering that the "fourth five-year plan for economic development" beginning this year is a "plan" for "economic independence" and "growth".

But, it is nothing but a preposterous, false propaganda to cover up their criminal moves.

Ever-intensified Economic Subjugation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The south Korean authorities, contrary to the will of the Korean people, are now trying to find a way out by bringing in foreign capital.... This will only result in plunging the already ruined south Korean economy deeper into the abyss of hopeless destruction and in making south Korea more and more dependent on imperialism."

In the "fourth five-year plan for economic development" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique envisage the induction of foreign capital amounting to 10,000 million dollars.

This is greater than the total amount of foreign capital introduced during the period between 1959 and 1975.

The induction of enormous sum of foreign money will make more acute the subjugation of the south Korean economy which is in debt to the extent of 10,000 million dollars and entirely depends on foreign countries for the supply of raw and other materials, to say nothing of fund and equipment. This is as clear as day.

Even according to the curtailed figures made public by the south Korean puppet authorities, the principal sum and its interest they have to pay during the "plan" period amount to 9,400 million dollars.

It is self-evident that the south Korean puppets can hardly repay such great sum of money. Why? It is because they annually go into the red of over 1,000 million dollars in international payments in addition to their heavily increasing foreign debt. To immediately clear off the foreign debts incurred, the south Korean puppets are introducing new foreign capital. Such a phenomenon will become more frequent than ever before. The foreign debt to be paid off by the puppets at the end of the "plan" period will grow to 20,000 million dollars twice as compared with the present debt. What a tremendous debt! We can guess it easily from the fact that the total budget of the south Korean puppet government for this year is 4,300 million dollars.

In step with the increase of foreign debt, the control over all the south Korean economy by the foreign monopoly capital will be further tightened.

The number of foreign business enterprises of US, Japanese and other foreign monopoly capital which had already infiltrated into south Korea stood at 951 in 1975. They, in collusion with the south Korean comprador capital, hold sway over 100 % of the oil refining, synthetic resin, pulp and automobile assembling industries, 80 % of the power industry, 65 % of the cement industry, 40 % of the fertilizer industry, thus exerting great influence upon almost all the key industrial domains of south Korea.

The monopoly capital of Japan also intends to rule over the engineering, electronics and petrochemical industries of south Korea. While directly investing a large sum of money in these fields, the monopoly capital of Japan is making haste to realize the "cooperation" of "capital" of 4,000 million dollars and newly established the "Japan-south Korea investment development company" for this purpose.

Principal Aim Is to Step up War Preparations

The south Korean puppet clique are openly raving that the first and foremost "object" of the "fourth five-year plan for economic development" is the "accumulation of strength" and "security reinforcement".

In accordance with the war policy of their master, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are manoeuvring to concentrate on the "strategic industries" enormous domestic capital and 80 % of foreign capital to be brought in during the "plan" period.

On the pretext of establishing a "self-supporting national defence system" they are trying to further expand the existing munitions factories and build new ones in the coastal area of the South Sea.

Besides, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are plotting to introduce armed forces and war equipment from the United States and Japan on a large scale and ensure their prompt manoeuverability in case of war by newly building or expanding strategic routes and military railroads, communication networks and ports. On the other hand, they are scheming to turn the whole area of south Korea into the alleged "combat zone". To this end, they are planning to introduce the foreign capital of 1,600 million dollars.

As seen above, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "fourth five-year plan for economic development" is the treacherous and war-inspiring plan aiming at bringing the south Korean economy under the complete control of foreign monopoly capital and further hastening the militarization of the economy.

Through this sort of plan the Pak Jung Hi clique are trying their hardest to prolong their remaining days and realize their ambition for a long-term office in reliance on outside forces.

But it is a preposterous day-dream.

With the pushing forward of this "plan" the south Korean national industry and civilian industry will be rapidly ruined and the living of the people be deteriorated totally and the doom of the puppets hastened still further.

Li Zip

Afghanistan in the Process of Transformation

July 17 is a national holiday of Afghanistan.

During the long period after her independence Afghanistan experienced twists and turns. But the proclamation of a republic in 1973 marked a new stage in the historical development of that country.

Since then, the Afghan people began to make long strides in the building of a new life under the correct leadership of President Mohammad Daoud.

The government took progressive measures in all spheres of politics and economy, such as nationalization of banks and land reform.

For rapid development of agriculture, a leading branch of the economy in that country, the government, while pushing forward the land reform, has organized cooperatives, increased the supply of modern farm machines and chemical fertilizers and vigorously promoted irrigation projects. This has resulted in steady growth of agricultural production.

Radical changes have also been brought about in industry.

In former days the traditional domestic handicraft manufacturing was prevalent in the economic field. But during the third five-year plan many factories—such as cement, automobile repairing and assembling, metal processing and textile—sprang into being, enabling that country to lay foundations of a modern industry.

In 1975 the output of industry showed a 20 per cent increase compared with 1972 and in recent years the annual average growth of national income was 8.3 per cent.

In his message of greetings to President Mohammad Daoud, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"The Korean people rejoice over many successes attained by the Afghan people in the struggle to consolidate national independence and achieve prosperity and development of the country under the leadership of Your Excellency after the proclamation of the Republic."

All the successes achieved by the Afghan people will not only go far towards achieving the prosperity of the country, but also greatly contribute to strengthening the new-emerging forces as a whole.

The Korean people highly praise and warmly hail the successes attained by the friendly Afghan people.

We wish the Afghan people greater victory in the future struggle to build a new society.

Cho Son Won

Solidarity and Cooperation

★ A 1977-78 working plan of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic was signed in Damascus on June 9.

★ A 1977-78 plan for cultural exchange for the implementation of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Iraq was signed in Pyongyang on June 26.

★ A consular agreement was signed between the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic in Pyongyang on June 27.

★ An agreement on scientific-technological cooperation and arrangement and protocol on economic cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were signed in Pyongyang on July 6.

★ A protocol on trade between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Empire of Iran was signed in Pyongyang on July 8.

★ An agreement on establishing trade missions was signed on July 2 by the DPRK Committee for Promotion of International Trade and the Italian Foreign Trade Institute.

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